## JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Interesting Account of the Visit of the Mississtppt to Nagasaki-Cordial Reception and Exchange of Courtesies-Curious Particulars of the Manners and Customs of the Japan-ese-Details of a Visit to Simoda, &c.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, NAGASAKI, July 10, 1858.

All Hands Recovering Health-Arrival at Naga Reception by the Japanese Officials—What they Think of the Yankee Ship—Exchange of Courtesies—The City and the People-Married and Unmarried Ladies-How They Visit from a Japanese Ship of War-Celebrating Inde pendence Day, de.

are Distinguished—Young Wives—Japan Cemeteries— Prejudice Against the Butchers—The Town of Nagasaki— Buildings—Probable Benefits under the Recent Treaties in this my first letter from this empire I shall endeavo to form an epistle which will contain the most important items respecting our visit to this port; and, as the clergymen say, firstly, our late cases of diarrhoea mentioned in a former letter have all nearly recovered, and by the ju-dicious management of Surgeon J. L. Fox and his assistants, none of them have proved fatal, and we feel confident that as soon as we shall pro-ceed further north, that we shall all again recover our usual good health. Owing to appearance of the cholera at Hong Kong, it is not likely that the squadron will return to that port before fall. We left Hong Kong on the 15th of June, and arrived at this port at noon on the 23d of the same month. As we entered the bay the signal gun was fired to give the alarm that we were coming, which was soon answered by other guns, placed at proper distances in the bay, unt they were finally answered by the signal guns on the lookout in the town. As we proceeded up the bay we the men in them waving their hats and hands, either to warn us to keep back or to welcome our arrival. Shortly after we came to anchor, the chief custom house officer. accompanied by about a dozen other officers and any number of lower class Japanese, came off to us. On being invited on board they were introduced to Lieut. Stemble The chief officer spoke the English language well, and in quired of Mr. Stemble the object of our visit. On being informed that we came on a friendly visit and as friends he appeared to be well pleased, and shook Mr. S. and the other officers warmly by the hand. "And," said he. 44 you come here as Americans and friends; Japanese like you as friends, and we are glad to see you as such, and the Governor and all his people will be glad to see you and your big ship; and," says he, "the Governor will extend to your officers and crew all the favors that you can expect." They were then shown over the ship. and when shown into the engine rooms they appeared to be struck with astonishment, and clapped their hands together in admiration of the splendid works before them, all which were in the most com shining like so much gold and sil ver, and when Mr. Stemble told them that the Minne sota, a much larger and handsomer ship, having on board the American Minister, would soon pay them a visit, they were quite delighted, and expressed a great wish to see her and the Minister. The chief officer informed us that they could not supply us this time with fresh beef, for the reason that cattle were scarce with them, and what few were on hand were only used as beasts of burden; but such provisions as the market afforded we should be fur nished with at fair prices and of the best quality. The next morning a large number of fowls, fresh fish, eggs. with which compliment the Governor was highly pleased, and he regretted exceedingly that he could not return the salute, (owing to the fact that there were no forts or batteries in the place.) The bazars, by order of his Excellency, were thrown open for our reception, &c. The manner of doing business in this place is odd and very troublesome. In the first place, no one but government officers are allowed to take any gold or silver money from a foreigner, under the penalty of being disemboweled. All the specie that comes into the place is taken possession of by the government and custom house officers, and by them it is transferred to the imperal government officers at the seat of government. To purchase any articles on shore you must first proceed to the proper officer and give him your specie. In return he gives you the currency of the country, which consists of pieces of thick paper about an inch wide and four long, and they are marked tacks, half tacks, one humdred to a tack, &c. They have the Putch and Japanese characters upon them. A tack is twenty three cents. With your pocket filled with this trash you can proceed to make such little purchases as you may wish. You enter one of the splendid bazaars, filled with the rich works of these people; you comment pricing the articles before you; you turn a little to the left or right, and close to your back is you preceive a Japanese Mannarin, or high official, with book, isk and penel in hand. On inquiry you find this individual to be a government officer, who is standing by to take down all sales, the articles soid, the price paid; the object of which is that a correct account of all goods leaving the place may be accounted for at the Custom House, if it is not more than a counted for at the Custom House, if it is not more than a sold, the price paid; the object of which is that a cor-rect account of all goods leaving the place may be ac-counted for at the Custom House, if it is not more than a tacks worth; also that the government shall not be de-prived of its export duties. For the first time since Na-gasaki has been a seaport, bumboats have been per-mitted by the Japan government to come off alongside of this aliap, pretty wall supplied with fowls, tien, aggs, fruits, &c., all of which have been said at low prices— good fat fowls \$2.50 per dozen, eggs 6c. a 8c. per dozen fine fresh fish two cents per pound; nice good Japan ceffee, which is of a vory line quality, out three cents per pound. In each boat came a government offi-cer, who kept a strict account of all rates, &c. All of our officers, and such of the crew as have been permitted good fat fewis \$2.50 per dozen, eges 6c. a se, per dozen gine freah fish two cents per pound; nice good Japais ceffee, which is of a very fine quality, only three cents per pound. In each boat came a government officer, who kept a strict account of all rates, &c. All of our officers, and such of the crew as have been permitted to go on shore, speak in bigh terms of the unexpected good treatment and warm reception that they have received from the people of Nagasaki. The officers and others attached to the Dutch settlement to make our visit a pleasant one. The town of Nagasaki is quite large, situated in a beautiful valley, at the head of the bay, pointing about southwest. The dwellings are mosely of one and two stories, of an old looking structure, having nothing about them handsome or ornamental in their looks. They are all, according to the custom of the country, closed on the street side; and they have generally no windows nor dozen on this side of the buildings. They all open in the rear, on handsome gardens or courty ards, consequently, the streets, which are wide and neat, present quite a lonely appearance. The population keep housed up nuti toward night; and to the stranger it looks more like a deserted city. The male portion of the community are generally stoot, well built mea, many of whom fear the marks of the smallpox, showing that the disease came annongst them without forming a treaty. They all, or nearly so, have very fine black hair. They shave the apper front part of the head, the rest, at the sides and back of the bead, as nicely combed up to the top of the bead, where it is tied up into a sort of a wig, about four inhose long; the smallpox, the Chinese. Many of them wear nothing but a sack, or cloth, which is secured just above the hips, leaving the rest of their person above their hips fand below their knees exposed. The wealthy portion of them the sacred of the programment of the head, and took soft the took in all spans of the programment of the head of the proper of the beautiful spot, hand

wood and Mount Auburn. They (the Japanese) have the greatest contemps for the butchers. One who follows this honest profession or a living is looked upon as a companion for the murderer; they are forced to live entirely by themselves, and no Japanese would dare to invite one of them to his house any more than he would the midnight assassin. They have the greatest fear of any one that would be guilty of killing the innocent beasts, as they term them. The town of Nagasaki appears to have been laid out by nature for a beautiful place. It is situated at the head of the bay of that name, and about four miles from the effects of the ocean. The scenery, after you make the entrance of the bay, on each side of you, is grand beyond description, and completely throws the sights to be seen on your own beautiful Hudson into the shade. As you proceed up towards the town your eyes are completely be widered in looking at the beautiful scenes before you. The land on each side gradually slopes upwards, and is covered over with forest and fruit trees and shrubbery of various kinds, dotted here and there with a neat Japanese farmhouse, around which every inch of the soil is cultivated, while the various plants, shrubbery, &c., send forth a most delightful odor, and, to add to the beauty of the scene, are various kinds of beautiful brids, who are from morn until night sending forth their sweet music. The town is proteoted in the rear and on its sides from the typhoons, &c., by the high and beautiful mountains which run round it. The Dutch physicians state that the health of the place is generally very good. In and outside of the town are to be seen some beautiful gardens, handsomely laid out, and flied with the greatest variety of handsome trees, plants, &c., &c., I have ever seen. We took a stroil a considerable distance out of the town, and as we were met by these people we were sealted with a very point bow; and frequently they would come forward and take use by the hand. In some instances we were invited into the house, which h us, has probably created more excitement in the harbor of Nagasak: than ever took place before. We have been visited by all the various officers—high and low grades and the ship has been thrown open at all hours of the day for their inspection, during our stay in these waters. Brattsmen came on board and took a sketch of our enand the ship has been thrown open at all hours of the mean the rise high, eggs, fruit, &c., were sent on board by the authorities as a present for the officers and crew. The same day Captain Nicholson and a party of his officers went by invitation on store, to pay their respects to the Governor and other officials. When they arrived at the landing they were met by a large party of officials, who received them and eccorried them up to the rendence of the towernor. Arriving there they shook them warmly by the hand and, through the interpreter gave Captain Nicholson to understand that they were glad to see him and in ship in the harbor of Nagasaki, and that the officer and crew of the Massappi were at liberty to come on shore at such times as best suited them, and that the officer and crew of the Massappi were at liberty to come on shore at such times as the sated them, and that the officer and crew of the Massappi were at liberty to come on the country; and the propagation of the country; and the propagation of the country; and should one relieve to do so, the Japanese ward standard of the regard in Japanese style, and consisted of sweetments, cakes, candles, sines, text and consisted of the country; and should one relieve to do so, the Japanese ward standard to the country; and should one relieve to do so, the Japanese would combider themselves greatly slighted. Two of our helicotrants and its Philipse and the pressure of better than the cream and the register of the town were soon obtained for the hom—the first time that ever such a favor was gained to any freeignor, accompanied by his suite and a large guard of the town were soon obtained for the himself and the pressure of the town were soon obtained for the himself and the pressure of the town were soon obtained for the himself and the pressure of the town were soon obtained for the him—the wares whom every havor was another, to set them see that we were friends to them and they nation. It is impossible to state how many soldiers they have in Nagalas control to the control of the the state of about three feet, and the abort one with the blade of about eighteen inches in length-which are of the most uagnificent steel; the backs of them are stapped like that of a razor, and the edges are equally as sharp, and so highly polished that they look almost black instead of bright, and the breath disappears from their surface as from the face of the finest mirror, the hits are without "backets" of any kind, and about a foot in length, mirror of any kind, and about a foot in length, mirror of any kind, and about a foot in length, mirror of any kind, and a state, and sormanented with similar they are covered to the state of small animals, made of gold, boxwood, red coral or bronze. The guard, which is a circle of bronze, is decorated, and frequently has an image of a fly or other insect entangled in a web. The blades of both swords have a little curve, and are each contained in separate oraboraties of wood, finely inqueried, and ornamented with pearls and corals of the richest kind. Then boats, barges and junks are better built and look much the sterns are built different, they being open or indented to the distance of a foot or more in their build, the people believing, perhaps, that the eldying water at this point serves to prope it the craft. The tail, square mans of their boats and junks, when not under sull, rest on a kind of gallows at the stern. At one course of the stern is an upright bamboo pole, to which is, like a tavern keeper's sign, attached by stripe, a cotton or provincial flast, if it happens to be a government or custom house boat, the different from those of the Canses, lifting up, instead of special subsections of them they are also different than the provincial flast, if it happens to be a government or custom, business boat, the different has been called by surface and france, and enter

this government and that of our own, and our first visit to Nagasaki will long be remembered by us. It will not be saying too much to state that Capt. Nicholson and the ward room officers, as well as those of the steerage, have done everything in their power to show to these people that we came among them as friends and on a friendly mission; nor must I forget our noble tars, who have shown all the favors and courtesies to these people that their humble situation would permit.

The evening previous to our departure from Nagasaki the Governor sent off to the ship bogs, fowls, ducks, &c. as a present to the officers and men. On the 17th we steamed up and left Nagasaki for Simoda, from which port my second Japan letter will be dated.

Arrived in this port this morning—a 44 gun Russian frigate, the Admiral's flag ship.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPE, SIMODA, JAPAN, July 31, 1858. The Mississippi A rived at Simoda—The Harbor—Precautions-Description o the Place-Beds for Travellers-A Breakwater-The Currenc -Visit to the Workshops and Warehouses-Japanese Coal and Process of Coaling-Plenty of Coal to be had at Simoda-Col. Harris, our Con sul—His Japanese Residence—Count Putiatin—His Friendship for America. We arrived at this place on the 23d inst. after a plea-

sant run of four days from Nagasaki. The frigate Pow-hatan arrived here two days after. Soon after we made this harbor, a Japanese junk was seen approaching us with the Japan and American flags flying on her; she proved to be a pilot boat. Having taken a pilot on board, we very soon found ourselves at anchor nearly opposite the residence of Col. Harris, (our excellent Consul.) which is in a little place or town called Suraki, directly opposite the mouth of the harbor, which is shaped very much like an open fan. The town of Simoda lies in a bight at the left of the harbor, (Simoda, in Japanese, means Lower-field,) and is in the principality of Idzoo, and is nearly n the latitude of North Carolina. The population is estimated at twenty or twenty-five thousand; the streets are narrow, though regularly laid out, and at their intersections have gates, which may be easily closed in the event of any outbreak. In all the streets are placed stone structures, surmounted by little roofs protecting copies of the laws and municipal regulations, so conspicu-ously posted that all who run cam read. The streets are not so clean as those in Nagasaki. The houses, which are generally ornamentally stuccoed in light blue and white diamond shapes, are all one story high, without chimneys, and they do not make so neat and handsome a show as the houses of Nagasaki. There are several temples in and near the place, dedicated to different deities. In the rear of the town is a lovely level valley, for some miles in extent, through which a beautiful stream flows, of the finest water I ever tasted. The town is surrounded on either side by towering bluff hills which protect the same from the heavy blows in the winter months. These hills are mostly thickly wooded, and present a fine appearance from the water, but nothing like those of beautiful Nagasaki. The soil around this harbor, to judge from appearances, is not very good for cultivation, or else the people are to indolent to cultivate the same. Here and there the eye will catch a glimpse of a few small patches which are cultivated with corn, rice, wheat,

&c. A short distance from the town, across the bay, is a little fishing village called Kakizaki, in which also they have their temples. Here is a beautiful beach of a mile in extent, with fine white shining sand, over which the waves are continually rolling. The next chief objects of nterest ashore to be seen are the Sintoo, Buddhist temples, and some others of smaller account, some of which are dedicated to the deities of the soldiers and mariners. All of these temples are located in the most picturesque and elevated spots. Attached to many of these temples are the Keongwas, or places where the weary traveller may rest for the night and get some tea and other refreshments forced to gratify their curiosity by cutting off a few from our dress and giving them to the latte urchins, who ran home with them at double quick time. We visited the bazaars, and, if anything, the articles contained therein are far superior to those we saw at Nagasaki. We could not make many purchases, for the reason that they could not change our money. Their currency is entirely different from that of the latter port. For a Mexican dollar they give us the value of three of their dollars, a Simoda dollar give us the value of three of their dollars, a Simoda dollar being only thirty three cents. Taels or any part of that currency are good for nothing in Simoda. The way we have done at to buy whatever we wanted of the compre-dors, and shall settle to morrow with them in hard Mexidors, and shausether to which makes them grin. We visited several of the workshops of all tratio and we found that all work was carried on in an entirely different way from that in our own country. The carpenters and cabhermaters all six down to saw or plane their stock. We entered a baseksmith's shop. Here we found the forge in blant, while two men were stiling down, one on each side of an anyl, hatomering out a large piece of iron. The one with the sladge bandmer seemed to slug it as easy in the sitting posture on, they hang to a broke in the while they are at the same time cooking their rice. In this show we saw a note for artificial forge) durin in the ground, in which was a cash fire, while they are at the same time cooking their rice. In this show we saw a note for artificial forge) durin in the ground, in which was a cash fire, while the believe the tendency of the post of t

inpper ships.
One word for the ladies of Simola and Suraki.

They are all of fair beight, and, as in Nagaaki, some of them are decidedly handsome, and were they dressed in the costume of our own country, they would cause many a heart to ache. The married ladies of Simoda paint their lips red and teeth black—the same as their neighbors in Nagasaki. When Gol. Harris first entered upon the duties of his office, it was arranged that all sales and purchases should be made through him and a Japan officer. That restriction has been removed, and we were all permitted to proceed to any of the bazaars and make our own bargains and purchases without such aid. The Japanese bays and rivers appear to be well supplied with fish; at this place, like that of Nagasaki, fish of all kinds and of excellent quality are very plenty. Along the beaches are to be collected a great many shells, some of which are of rarekinds, and many of our boys have laid in a pretty good supply of this kind of curiosities.

In regard to coal, our government would save a vast amount of money if those who have the power would cause some of the various American ships now lying idle in Hong Kong and Shanghae to be chartered to proceed to this port and to that of Nagasaki, and to carry coals to long Kong and Shanghae to be chartered to proceed to coal now delivered at these ports from the United States or England. It could also be sent to Mauritus at a third less than it now costs our government. Agash, a great amount might be saved in the article of sugar. For the last two or three years, including the final state of the subject o

Execution of Martin Wallace, at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., for the Murder of Barney McEntee.

[From the Troy Times, Dec. 2.]

Martin Wallace was hung at Salem, Washington county, yesterday, for the murder of Barney McEntee, on the 16th of February last, in pursuance of a sentence passed upon him by Hon. Cornelius L. Allen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

him by Hon. Cornelius L. Allen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

McEntee, the victim, was a man over fifty years of age, weak and inofensive, and given to the inordinate use of liquors. Wallace was a farm laborer, who, during the seasen, had been employed at Hoosick Falls, in this county, and in North White Creck. His life was of the lowest character. From habits of dissipation he was unable to accumulate any money. A day of two before the murder he is known to have been entirely out of funds. A groceryman with whom he had been trading refused to give him credit. His landlord, at Buskirk's Bridge, told him he must move unless he paid his rent. His employer would give him no more orders, as he was in debt to him. Under these circumstances, on the morning of the 16th of February, he met McEntee. The two together visited several places during the day, drinking considerably, McEntee paying for the liquor, and Wallace declaring that he had not a cent of money. Early in the evening they were at the place of one Joice, in Buskirk's Bridge. The old man was very drunk—so much so as to act stilly. The prisoner seemed to be sober. Several glasses of whiskey were had at Joice's. The prisoner did not put much in his glasses, but McEntee drank freely, He displayed his money foolishly—a ten dollar bill on the Brattieboro' Bank being on top of several other bills—and paid for everything. While here, Wallace persuaded him for relinquish his intention of going to Schaghticoke, and promised to see him safe to Post's Corners. When they lett the old man was so drunk as to be scarcely able to stand. He was advised not to go, but the prisoner promised to attend to him, and sacredly pledged himself to "see him safe through." They left, and were seen a short time after by a man named Sessions, going in the direction of Wallace's home. This was that it was McEntee. Supposing that he was lying in a drunken stupor, he shook him and said, "rouse on a lobject lying in the road. Upon stooping down he saw that it was McEntee. Supposin Supreme Court.

McEntee, the victim, was a man over fifty years of age,

found, though, as it was an intensely cold night, the ex-tremities were freezing rapidly.

The wallet in which deceased had his money when at Joice's was sticking from his cost pocket, into which it had evidently been hastily thrust. It contained nothing whatever. A hamker-thief in which the wallet had been rolled was gone. There were tracks in the snow around the body, of which admeasurements were taken. Scat-tered song the read beyond the scene of the nurder, and in the direction of Fost's Corners, for which the two had started tegether, were found bits of woollen from a pair of gloves becoughg to Mckniee, which Wallace had in his possession at the drinking slop.

The trial of Wallace, which had been adjourned upon

The trial of Wallace, which had been adjourned upon the application of his coursel, came on at the last section of the Supreme Court in Salem, Rion Cornelius I. Alice, presiding. The case was conducted for the prescention by District Attorney McDougall, assisted by Martin Fairchild, and for the prisoner by Hon. James Gisson, J. S. Crecker and J. K. Sharpe. Great interest was manifested in the case, which was the first of the lind upon the criminal annuls of the county in many years. The court house was crowded every day. The trial occupied six days, closing with an able and impartial charge to the jury by Judge Alien, in which the material nature of circumstantial evidence, and its bearing upon the testimony against the prisoner, were dwell upon. There had been hardly a shadow of evidence for the defence—so perfect was the case made out for the material nature of circumstantial evidence, and its hearing upon the testimony against the prisoner, were dwelt upon. There had been hardly a shadow of evidence for the defence—so perfect was the case made out for the people. The jury were out about an hour deliberating upon a verdict, when they returned, and announced that they had found the prisoner guity. Upon the readition of the verdict Wallace, who had been standing, turned pale, sank back into his seat, and seemed for a few minutes deeply agitated. He was remanded to jail for a few hours. Upon the re-assembling of the Court, his wife, who had been with him throughout the trial, sat inside the bar, with her infant child in her arms. As the prisoner's eyes fell upon them, they filled with tears, but he soon regained his composure. Upon being asked if he had anything to say why sentene should not be pronounced upon him, he replied "I am not guity." Judge Allen then, after dwelling upon the hemoustess of his crime, and advising him that there was no legal errors that would entitle him to a new trial, and no mitigating circumstances to commend him to executive elemency, sentenced him to be hung on Wednesday, the list day of December. After sentence had been pronounced. Waliace exclaimed, "Amen to that! Thank you, Judge! If I am hung, I will be hung innocent, and I am ready to be hung to day?" He was then conducted to his cell.

No new features of this case were developed until one week ago on Sunday night. At that time Wallace, having previously prepared himself with an iron precured from a bocket in his room, worked his way out of his cell and into a corridor, which is separated by a wall from the main hall. There his forther progress was stopped. After working until daylight to secure excess, in vain, he returned to his cell, where he was found when the turnkey went upon his rounds in the morning. The failure of his attempt seemed to break him down completely. As he was being iroued, for security against another venture, he said, "You may iron me all over n

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the witnesses were called upon to form themselves in a line from the juil door to the entrance of a temperary wooden structure, about twenty five feet square, that had been erected in the yard for the purpose of execution. Including the attendants upon the prisoner, jury, physicians, witnesses and spectators, there were nearly one hundred persons present. Just before the clock struck twelve, the irons were removed from the prisoner, and at twelve precisely the cell door was opened, and he came out. He was in his shirt sleeves, wore black pants and vest, a new pair of shoes, and the black cap always wern upon the scaffold. His arms were pinioned behind his back, so as to allow of but little motion.

There was just the slightest twinge about the muscles of the mouth and eyes as Wallace stepped out of the cell and looked upon the lines through which he was to pass. But it was over in a moment, and he was far more collected than the priest who walked by his side with the cruesfix and beads, and read to him the responses, which he repeated correctly. The prisoner was followed by the jury, and then by the procession of witnesses. As the line

went slowly out through the yard, and the mournful ca' dences of the "Dead March" played by the band outside swelled upon the air, the murderer's wife, who was in the Sheriff's apartments, broke forth into loud and heartheartrending shrieks, and manifested the most terribagony. This was by far the most painful feature of the occurrence.

The scaffold upon which the execution took place was situated at the extremity of the building spoken of. It was very simple and primitive, yet entirely perfect in its construction. Two uprights running from the ground sustained a transverse beam, through which, upon a pulley, ran the rope with a noose at one end, the other end being attached to a stake in the perpendicular post. There were two platforms—one at a distance of two and a half feet from the ground, upon which was placed a handsome coffin awaiting the body, and one some thirteen feet from the ground. Running back, for about one half the depth of the upper platform, were two trap doors, opening in the middle and swinging towards either side. These were held together by an upright with a brace. From this ran a trap spring, so arranged that by pressing upon a board which extended up some two feet from the lower platform, the upright would fall and the doors swing open. The arrangement was entirely complete.

Wallace ascended the stairs to the scaffold with a firm and unfaltering step, betraying no excitement or hesitancy whatever. He was accompanied by the priest, Sheriff Hugh R. Cowan and Deputy Sheriff John R. Lytle. As he looked at the rope he again manifested a momentary excitement, looked at the reverend gentleman imploringly and worked his head uneasily, as if he already felt the halter, in anticipation, upon his neck. This was his only exhibition of emotion. While others about him were trembling with cold, he did not show any nervousness whatever. As the questions were put to him by the priest, he answered them firmly and devoutly. When asked if he was ready to die, he answered, "Yes, but I am sorry for my poor was not drawn very tight, and he was made to kneel, so that he had a fail of less than three feet. After the noose was placed on the neck, he continued to repeat his prayers, and beat his breast with his hands. Deputy Lyle went up, shook hands with him, and said, "Martin, good-bye." The prisoner clutched him tightly for an instant, as if to detain him, but almost instantly released his hold. Sheriff Cowan then pulled the front of the black cap down over his face and shook hands with him, exclaiming, "Good-bye, Martin Wallacet may God have mercy on your soul!" During the four or five seconds that then elapsed, the prisoner beat his breast rapidly. The Sheriff passed down the stairs, and as he did so, pressed the little board with his foot. There was a rumbing sound, a duil crash, and at precisely five minutes after twelve Martin Wallace hung suspended in the air. The neck was not broken, but death resulted from strangulation. The contortions of the body were not painful. It swayed to and fro for eight or ten seconds, then the shoulders shrugged two or three times, then the logs were drawn up twice, then there was a shivering of the entire frame, and the just penalty of the law was exacted; the man who a tew ghort minutes before was so full of life and strength had ceased to exist. Dr. Charles S. Alien, a physician, of Salem, marked the progress of the case. At eleven and a half minutes after the fail, the puise ceased to beat; at fourteen minutes muscular action became imperceptible; at sixteen minutes and a half life was pronounced extinct. The body was allowed to remain suspended, however, until twenty two minutes of one, when it was taken down and placed in the coffin. The appearance of the face, when the cap was removed, showed what terrible mental agonies it had concealed. It was awful to look at.

## PERSONAL.

FINEGAN, E. F., MRS.-A LETTER IN GENERAL J. H S. Post office for you.

If ANNIE SANDFORD (A. F. G.,) WHO FORMERLY lived at Rye, N. H., but more recently resided somewhere in the Fowery, New York, will send her present address to box 5,42 New York Post office, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage. Should any person reading this notice be able to give any information that would lead to her whereshouts, they would confer a favor to herself and father by rending word to the same address.

WM. GOWS. BUCHANAN.

NFORMATION WANTED-OF REINHARDT WORSTER

K.-THE PROPRIETORS OF GAYETTY'S MEDICAT
ed paper for the water closet are obliged to K. K. for his
communication, and will be glad to see him at their headquar
ters, 41 Ann street.

MARY DALITON WILL, FIND A LETTER IN THE NEW Post office; was out of town when you wrote. Please answer, if possible, this day.

MARY C.\*\*\*-THE THREE NECESSARY PAPERS
were sent to you on Tuesday with full instructions.
Take my advice, act accordingly, and you will find then very
essential in your case. CRISTIE, third floor, front room.

N. O. TRACY WILL FIND A LETTER IN THE BROAD Way Post office from M. W. THE PERSON WHO LEFT A STOVE AND A LOT OF crockery and dishes at No. 160 Greenwich street, is requested to call at the aforesaid place, and take away his goods, or they will be sold to pay storage.

YOUR FEARS ARE PERFECTLY GROUNDLESS.

Dog Lost -- STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES OF THE advertiser, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the 25th November, a large fawn colored greybound, answering to the asmo-

OST-ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 22. A STEEL safe key, about four inches long. The finder will be sullably rewarded by leaving it at 181 West Seventeenth street.

LOST -ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THIRTY-FIRST Listreet, or in Madison avenue, between Thirtieth a ty-first streets, a gray and white fur collar. The finde rewarded by leaving it at 33 East Thirtieth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 4TH INST., TWO PROMISSORY
Inotes, viz., one for \$425 is and another for \$400, made by
Chislett, Buckley & Co. Dubuque, Iowa, payable to frying
Yan Wart & Co., 12 Plait street, and by them endorsed to Mc
Killop & Wood, No 5 beekman street, both being enclosed is
one envelope to the latter firm. The finiter, oo returning
them to either party in this city, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST-IN FOURTEENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS
In from the corner of University place, a portemonaste containing sixty dollars and a lock of hair, with name of the owner. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 80 Wall street room No. 4, or at 25 East Twenty first street, or the owner would giadly recover the natr alone.

SHAWL FOUND.-THE LADY WHO LOST A SHAW! while passing down Fullon street, between Water are and Fulton terry, early in the morating of October 29, is intored that the same has been recovered and can be obtained at the second precinct station house, 49 Beckman acreet, by proviproperty.

H. B. WEED, Capt

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REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM THE STARLE OF THE subscriber, corner of Second avenue and 110th street, on Friday night, the 3d inst., a small bay horse, about fourteen hands high, nearly four years old long tail and mane, rough coat, straight neck, star on the forehead, one hind look white he overreaches when he goes fax, but does not out himself. A liberal reward will be given for his recovery.

Between 100th and 111th streets in Second avenue.

\$10 REWARD.-DOG LOST.-STRAYED AWAY ON Thursday, Nov. 25, a yellow Scotch terries stot, cars and tall not ercoped. Any person returning her to No. 12 West Twenty first street, near Fifth aventue, or stating where the can be found, will receive the above reward.

\$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON who can give information of the whereabouts of Mis 510 who can give information of the whereatouts of Mis Bertha Baum, to her brother ELIAS BAUM, at 41 Dey street up stairs.

\$20 REWARD.—LOST. ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. seventh avenue to the corner of Therry eighth street: Broadway, a lady's small blue enamelled watch. The finwill receive the above reward on leaving ft at No. 73 Madia avenue.

\$50 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY PARTY who will give information which will result in finding the person of Win. Henderson, dead or alive. The missing man is a Soutchman, fifty years of age, stands five feet six inches. Had on, when last seen black frock cost and paors, black sain vest and low crowned black feit hat. On Wednesday night had, at 10 o'clock, he was seen crossing Canal street, near Varfe, on his way home, at 440 Grenowich street. Any party giving the desired information to JOHN GRIERSON, 41 and 43 Warren street, will not only receive the above reward, but also the heartfelt thanks of an afflicted family.

\$125 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF DE. cember 1, a light brown horse, six years old, a large star in the forehead, near side hind foot white: a sear in the breast, caused by a shaft; between 16 and 17 hands high. F25 will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of the third.

Nicholass Wyckoff, Flushing avenue.

Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1858.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT TOYS AND fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents, righly dressed doils, headdresses, and a variety of ornamental goods. Ladies would do well to call. Mrs. RoBERT LYON, 25 Sixth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, Selling off, Selling off, No. 18 Division street The undersigned would inform his customers, and dealers in the above, that he has on hand a large assortment of toys and fancy goods, which he is selling at greatly reduced perioss, fo cash. Dealers will find it to their advantage to give him at carly call.

No. 18 Division street, near Chatham square.

D AMONDS DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS,—I, HERMANN fine jeweiry, keep consistanty on hand a large assortment of diamond jeweiry of renherobe patterns, to which they log leave to call the attention of persons desirons of purchasing. Diamonds, old gold or silver bought or taken in exchange.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND.—A FINELY WROUGHT brilliant, of 7/3 carata, original European cost, in the trade, E3.500; is offered for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply from 9 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. to d. W. Plat M.K. Olemond broker, 512 Broadway.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE PARORL OF LOTS FOR SALE, ON SEVEN ty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue—Will be soid chean is allied for at once. Terms liberal, Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1.18 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.

A FINE PARCEL OF LOTS ON FIFTY EIGHTH street, between Fitch and Sixth avenues, for sale. Will be sold low and on fair terms. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 1 roadway, near Thirty fourth street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS for sale, with a loan to reliable parties; also money to loan on bond and merigase on good improved city property. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1.128 Broadway, near Thirty fourth street.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAR—
For sale, a brick cottage and lot, on Murray Hill. For
sale at a bargain. Price 35,000, one half can remain on bond
and mortgage. Inquire of T. TOWNSEND, 32 Nassau street,

CENTRAL PARK, CENTRAL PARK.—FOR SALE, three lots of ground, north side of Sixty third street, 245 feet east of Broadway; 75 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, with the grade. Apply to PATRICK CUFF, Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—LOAN WANTED, ON 15 LOTS. to a banker or responsible party to negotiate the loan. Property, bond and security to be unquestionable and ample. Address, which shall be entirely confidential, J. S. R., box 3,313 Post office.

FOR SALE—FOR \$3.000 LESS THAN ITS WORTH, IN consequence of the owner's removing to the country, the superior four story and basement house. No 218 West Four-teenth street, in periest order, three rooms deep to second story, house 25:164 feet; to 25:103 feet; being one of the best locations for a private residence in the city. Apply to B. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine street. TOR SALE—THE TWO PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSES 119 and 121 East Twenty fourth street, between Second and Third arenues, price of the two \$9,700, or would sell either one of them for \$5,000. Apply to P. HOKEY, 248 East Eighteens street.

FOR SALE-ONE BROWN STONE DWELLING ON Bootman place, and one very handsome dwelling on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway. For particulars apply of JQHN McCLAVE, 387 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, with stable, No. 261 West Twenty seventh street. Terms easy. For further particulars call on Doctor CLOW, 247 same

GREENWOOD.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE A LOT IN Greenwood. Any one having one for sale will find a purchaser by addressing W. P. B., box 165 Herald office.

LOTS FOR SALE-ON NINETY SECOND STREET, near the Fifth avenue; a fine location; will be sold cheap if applied for at once, one half cash required. Apply to A. C. LOUMIS, 1.128 Broadway, near Thirty fourth street. TO MANUFACTURERS -FOR SALE OR TO REST low, the two story and attle frame factory, 25 by 60, with a full lot of ground, at the foot of 119th st, on the Harlem river, new occupied as a beat shop. The Harlem boats land at the premises every holir. Apply on the premises or to L. SUX-DAM, JR., No. 9 by street.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A STOCK OF CLOTHING, dry goods and Yankee notions, which he will be willing to exchange for good real extate in New York city or vicinity, or or building materials. The goods are in good condition in unbroken packages, and the only reason for disposing of them to that the business is being closed. Address C. McE. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, OR A HOUSE and lot in the city, in exchange for the stock (about \$5,000) and fixtures of a retail thread, needle and fancy store, long established, on a leading avenue. Address Francis Hall, Metropolitan Pest office, N. Y.

1 LOT ON NINETY NINTH STREET, 200 FEET FROM A Righth avenue, for sale very cheap; all cash required. Lays very fire and could be built upon at once. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth-street.

2 LOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE-OPPOSITE THE PARK, for sale, at a bargain: terms cash. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 Broadway, near Thirty fourth street.

2 VERY FINE LOTS FOR SALE, ON THE CORNER OF 110th street and Fifth avenne.—A good bargain can be had if applied for soon. The park will most likely be extended a 110th street, which will make these lots very valuable. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1 128 Broadway, near Thirty-fough street. 2 LOTS ON FIFTY EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, for sale at low figures; terms one-third cash-balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 Broadway, near 7 birty-fourth street.

2 LOTS FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, PART ON Fifth avenue, well located and near the Central Pack. Terms liberal, apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,125 Broadway, near Thirty fourth street. 5 LOTS FOR SALE-NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND the Park; will be sold very chean and on easy terms. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth

6 LOTS FOR SALE-ON SIXTY SIXTH STREET, NEAR O Eighth avenue, will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,125 Broadway, near Turty fourth street.

G LOTS FOR SALE—ON SIXTIETH STREET, NEAR Breadway and the Central Park; will be sold cheap; terms half cash; halance on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, Life itroadway, near Thirty fourth street.

6 SPLENDID CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—
Four on the Fifth avenue and two on the street. The location very desirable. Terms liberal. Apply to A. C.
LOOMIS, I,128 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.

O LOTS FOR SALE, WITH A LOAN.—TO A VERY DE sirable party a liberal advance will be made. None but responsible parties need call. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth sireet.

10 LOTS FOR SALE.—FIVE ON FIFTY SIXTH STREET, and five on Fifty seventh street, in the rear of the above, near Fifth avenue, will be sold at a bargain, on easy torms. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, 1,128 Broadway, near Thirty fourth street.

A RAKE CHANCE FOR SALE, THE STOCK, Fix-tablished and located on one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city. Address E. F., Herald office. A GREAT BARGAIN,—FOR SALE CHEAP, ALL. THE fixtures of a concert room known as Metropolitan Hall, 134 Bowery, up staits. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going South. Apply at 161 Bowery, any time after 10 A. M.

A WELL ESTABLISHED CORNER FAMILY GROCER A for sale, situated on a leading avenue with the large base near Salisfactory reasons given for selling. This is a very desirable opportunity for any person wishing to embark in business. No agents' replies noticed. Address A. B. C., but 133 Heraid office.

COUNTY RIGHTS OF A NEW AND VALUABLE INVEN-U tion of unlimited demand for sale, on terms which ena-bles the purchaser to clear his investment in one week, and realize 100 per cent on subsequent sales. Apply to PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO., 23 John street.

COPPER PAN CHEAP.—A LARGE COPPER PAN holding 500 gallons, suitable for brewers or soap bollers apply at No. 11 Gld slip. FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES OF THE MOST AP-proved patents—Singer's, Howe's, Wheeler & Wilsen's, Grover & Baker's, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Also the celebrated champion sewing machine for family use. Price \$25. Sewing machines, bought, repaired, or money advanced on them. A. R. THOMPSON, suctioneer, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann, rooms Nos. 2 and 3, second floor.

FOR SALE-THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE FOR SALE—ONE OF PLYMPTON'S SECRETARY BED I stends, No. 14, a very fine mahogany piece of furniture, in perfect order, and will be sold very cheap. Inquire at 35 Clinton pice.

Clinton piece.

RESTAURANT, WITH ELEGANT HARS ATTAGRED. At for sale down fown, surrounded by all the public buildings.
Will be sold right to a good man, as the owner returns to be farm. Call at 102 Nassan street, room No. 13, between 12 and 20 clock.

\$750. FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS OYSTER RES 40 4 OU. taurant and bar, handsomely furnished throughout; private suppor rooms and entrance from two streets, now coing a business of \$35 to \$40 daily. April 9 at 37 Brandway, room No. 4.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

THE FIREMEN.

THE ACTIVE, HONORARY AND EXEMPT MEMBERS of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, and the members of the Fire Department generally, of Brooklyn, are requested to meet at the house of Engine Company No. 14. Pherepoint street, on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1888, at 1 P. M. precisely, to attend the funeral of their inter member, Thomas Lynch, Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trimity, corner of Climion and Montague streets, at 15 P. M.

WM. J. BLYDENBURGH, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE BOWERY GUARD ARE REQUESTS to meet on Sunday, December 8, 1858, at if A. M., at a Bowery, to attend the funeral of our late associates, Joan F Reder and John Fortier. By order of THOMAS BENNETT, Communication

NICKERBOCKERS.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the above corps at the Carland House, 38 Bove-corps of Hester street, on Sunday ofternoop, Dec. 5, at velock P. M., for the purpose of completing arrangements their city parade on the 7th last. Functual attendance question. By order.

JOHN CARLAND, Captain.

W. Blath, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE PETERS Light Guard are requested to meet at Pythagoras He on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1888, at 11 o'chock A. M., to attend the nerals of our late associates, John Fortier and John F. Red By order.

SAMUEL JAUKSON, Capta.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR C formin and South Pacific Coast, per United States s.m., illinois, will close at this office on Monday, the 6th day of cember, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Post-

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GENTLEMENS Co-cent will be paid in cash more than elsewhere, for the cent will be paid in cash more than elsewhere, for the small lots, by addressing or calling at the store of W. Walsh, 35 Centre street, corner of Duane.

A NY QUANTITY OF LEFT OFF CLOTHING WANT for the Western market. Gentlemen will receive the raine, without hagging or seeking to impose, by calling at some or addressing 1410s. D. CONROY, 44 Centre steel Country orders promptly attended to.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY NEW OR CAST of clothing to dispose of will receive 50 per cent more of clewhere by calling at the store, or addressing Daniel of 491 Pearl street.

A PORTRAIT OF THE DISTINGUISHED GRAY an actor, Edwin Forcest, for sain. It is a ple mot in character), was painted in 1820 or 1830, and to the artist Imman. It is to be seen at Mathew. Appleton's Building. 346 and 345 Broadway.

EDWIN FORRESTS FRIENDS AND will find an advertisement of much interest this Herald. For more information read "A per do. to be found in another part of this paper. Alts. METAMAL